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countries, and referred to the class of  
cattle found in the flat lands of East  
ern Virginia. Another term I have

have not heard in years was a four  
old yearling, meaning a steer four  
years of age and the size of a yearl  
ing. Another illustration of the  
cheap cattle of the lowlands was that  
a steer was so small that he could be  
salted in his horns.

The existence of low grade Tucka  
hoe cattle was a constant menace to  
the breeders of the mountain valleys  
of the Shenandoah, Greenbrier, Poto  
mac and Tygarts. The pennyroyal  
bull became much dreaded and feared  
Cattle seemed to be peculiar among  
animals in that they breed true to  
the sire and not to the dam. So it  
can be seen the aversion to the penny  
royal bull was well founded. The  
passes of the mountains were well  
watched to keep him on his side of  
the divide. A bunch of sinewy steers  
could be driven to the grass in the  
highlands without causing concern,  
If there were bulls and heifers in the  
bunch, the close watch was kept on  
the herds, so the interlopers could be  
worked out of the country by moral  
suasion and other lawful means.

The English custom was firmly fix  
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of the Shenandoah, Greenbrier, Potomac and Tygarts. The pennyroyal bull became much dreaded and feared. Cattle seemed to be peculiar among animals in that they breed true to the sire and not to the dam. So it can be seen the aversion to the pennyroyal bull was well founded. The passes of the mountains were well watched to keep him on his side of the divide. A bunch of sinewy steers could be driven to the grass in the highlands without causing concern. If there were bulls and heifers in the bunch, the close watch was kept on the herds, so the interlopers could be worked out of the country by moral suasion and other lawful means.

The English custom was firmly fixed here—that of seeing families with one cow or more, who made no pretention to herds, were given opportunity to raise purebred stock.

The four year old export steer was the sacred ox in these mountains; held sacred to the purpose for which he was created; and went to the large city market for beef. So far as I know, there never was a standard four year old steer butchered and eaten in Pocahontas county. Tradition has it, a peculiar man in Greenbrier county, deciding that the best was as good as any, butchered a couple of export steers for the home market. He like to have ruined his business, for his customers ever after demanded the kind of beef he furnished while these export steers lasted.

The last generation has seen a decided change for the worse in the quality of our cattle. The big demand is for stocker cattle—calves, yearlings, and two year olds, to be fed out for beef in corn raising counties. A lot of milk stock has been brought in. Every housewife demands one or more Jerseys, Holsteins or Guernseys at the milk gap for home supply and weekly shipments of cans of cream Daries have come to supply town people with their dally milk. In most every bunch of cattle can be seen the slim hips which denote milk stock. The hired man goes about the milking as a matter of course. Men have grown to maturity who never heard the boisterous defy song of the old timers, one yerse of which went some thing like this:

They can't set me down to no three  
legg'd stool,

With a painted milk bucket at knee,  
What, do they think I'm that kind  
of a fool!

They can't make a milker of me!

By the way a painted bucket was a  
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By the way a painted bucket was a  
wooden factory made one, bought at  
the store. The term painted was  
applied to differentiate between the  
heavier, more lubberly bucket made  
by some handy man in the communi-  
ty. I have not heard the term in  
years, now I come to think about in.

I see now I have once again started  
to write something hard to stop in  
allocated space. To make as neat a  
landing as possible, let me say that  
our town has survived and prospered  
during the late depression on the mil-  
lion dollar annual income of Pocahon-  
tas county farmers, mostly derived  
from live stock. Each and every one  
of us has a stake in the expansion of  
livestock industry, through better  
breeding and better care of cattle and  
sheep on these everlasting hills.  
Much can be learned from the experi-  
ence of the old time stockman, who  
came up from disaster by producing  
a better steer when the cheap beef  
from wild cattle from the western  
plains flooded the